S.No.	Name of Proposal for raw few	Present Status
		which the cost was assessed as Rs. 68 crore with a negative rate of return, in view of acute constraint of resources and heavy throwforward of ongoing projects, the proposal could not be considered.
6	Naginimora-Amguri (35 Kms).	Survey included in Budget 2005-06.
7	Makum-Saikowaghat (6 Kms).	Survey completed in 2001-02 as per which anticipated cost of the proposal was Rs. 15 crore with a negative rate of return. The proposal could not be considered in veiw of acute constraint of resources and heavy throwforward of ongoing projects.

Population Control

*199. DR. NARAYAN SINGH MANAKLAO: Will the Minister of HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that few States have crossed the benchmark of population growth by registering Total Ferility Ratio (TFR) of over 3;

(b) if so, the details of total fertility ratio, State-wise;

(c) whether Government propose to pursue proactive measures to control population in such States; and

(d) if so, the details thereof, especially the feasibility of implementing two child norm?

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (DR. ANBUMANI RAMDOSS): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. As per the estimates provided by the Sample Registration System (SRS), by the Registrar General, India, Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the year 2002 in respect of States including those crossing 3.0 is annexed as Statement (See below).

(c) The Government have recently launched National Rural Health Mission (2005-12) for the whole country, with special focus on 18 States, which have either weak socio-demographic indicators or inadequate primary health infrastructure or both. These include 8 EAG States (U.P., M.R, Bihar, Rajasthan, Orissa, Jharkhand, Uttaranchal, Chhattisgarh), 8 North East States (Assam, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Sikkim, Tripura), Himachal Pradesh and Jammu and Kashmir The Mission aims at providing integrated comprehensive primary healthcare services, especially to the poor and underserved sections of society by strengthening public health infrastructure and improving its accountability and quality of service through increased role of Panchayati Raj Institution and community.

Under the Phase-ll of Reproductive & Child Health Programme (2005-10) which is the main component of the Mission, states have drawn up State Action Plans addressing their specific unmet needs, with a focus on improved services for institutional delivery, universal immunization, quality contraceptive and integrated referral care.

(d) The Family Welfare Programme in India is voluntary in nature, which enables a couple to adopt the family planning methods, best suited to them, according to their choice, without any compulsion. They are free to decide the size of their family. The policy of the Government is to promote small family norm without prescribing any number of children.

The Government has advised States/UTs to formulate their State Population Policy with State specific strategies maintaining the general spirit of voluntary and non coercive approach as envisaged in National Population Policy, 2000.

However, certain States like Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Maharastra, Rajasthan, Orissa and Delhi have adopted two child norms disqualifying persons having more than two living children from becoming elected members of Panchayati Raj Institutions, Municipalities etc. The Central Government has requested all the States/UTs to review such coercive provisions contained in their State Population Policy and bring them in line with the spirit of the National Population Policy.

Statement

Total Fertility Rate (TFR)-2002

SI.No.	State	TFR
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2.2
2.	Assam	3.0
3.	Bihar	4.3
4.	Gujarat	2.8
5.	Haryana	3.1
6.	Karnataka	2.4
7.	Kerala	1.8
8.	Madhya Pradesh	3.8
9.	Maharashtra	2.3
10.	Orissa	2.6
11.	Punjab	2.3
12.	Rajasthan	3.9
13.	Tamil Nadu	2.0
14.	Uttar Pradesh	4.4
15.	West Bengal	2.3
	ALL INDIA*	3.0

*Excludes Nagaland (Rural)

SOURCE: Sample Registration System (SRS); Office of the Registrar General, India.

Status of IISCO, Burnpur

*200. DR. K. MALAISAMY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position of Indian Iron and Steel Company, Burnpur after taken over by the Steel Authority of India;

(b) the striking and marked improvement made after being taken over in terms of reduction of accumulated loss, reduction of high cost operation, modernisation, reduction of large working force and increase in productivity; and

(c) whether there is any further move to take over a few loss making plants under SAIL?